



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

OF THE

Surbiton Urban District Council,
1913.

BY

OWEN COLEMAN, M.D., D.P.H.,
SURG. LT. COLONEL,
LATE 4TH BATT. EAST SURREY REGT. (SPECIAL RESERVE),
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ;
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

SURBITON :
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The Urban District Council of Surbiton

SANITARY COMMITTEE,

1913-14.

Chairman :

Councillor W. SANGER.

Vice-Chairman :

Councillor W. C. MENCE.

The Chairman of the Council :

Councillor S. KAVANAGH, J.P.

The Vice-Chairman of the Council :

Councillor T. DUMPER.

Councillor BAILEY

„ HAWKEY

„ LOCK

„ POTTER

Councillor RAY

„ RIBBINS

„ TREW.

Officers of the Sanitary Department :

Medical Officer of Health :

OWEN COLEMAN, M.D., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector :

W. NESFIELD, A.R.San.Inst.

Veterinary Surgeon :

ALFRED G. WILD, M.R.C.V.S.

Clerk :

R. F. WHEELER.

Clerk to the Council :

FREDERICK W. WOOD.

The Urban District Council of Surbiton

1913.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Area of District in acres, exclusive of water	...	3,031
Rateable Value	... ..	£184,616
Production of Penny Rate	... ..	£631
Population at Census of 1911...	... ..	17,717
Number of Occupied Houses, 1913	... ..	3,712
Average Number of Persons per House, Census 1911...	... ..	4'8
Density of Population per acre	... ..	5'8
Population in middle of 1913, Estimated	... ..	18,100
Number of New Houses Erected in 1913	... ..	15
„ „ Births Registered in District	... ..	307
„ „ Births Allocated to District	... ..	13
Birth Rate, Corrected	... ..	17'6
Birthrate, Average for previous 5 years	... ..	19'8
Number of Deaths Registered in District	... ..	157
„ „ Deaths Allocated to District	... ..	47
„ „ Deaths of Non-Residents Transferred outwards	... ..	7
Death Rate, Corrected...	... ..	10'8
Death Rate, Average for previous 5 years	... ..	10'4
Number of Deaths under one year of age	... ..	16
Infantile Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Births	... ..	50'0
Death Rate from Epidemic Diseases, per 1,000 living	... ..	0'4
Phthisis Death Rate	... ..	0'7
Death Rate from all Forms of Tuberculosis	... ..	0'8
Number of Deaths from Cancer	... ..	22
Death Rate from Cancer	... ..	1'2

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND & WALES (1913.)

The following are the provisional figures issued by the Registrar-General showing the birth-rates and death-rates in England and Wales during the year 1913:—

LOCALITIES.	Annual Rates per 1,000 living.		Deaths under One Year to 1,000 Births.
	Births.	Deaths.	
England and Wales... ..	23·9	13·4	109
96 great Towns, including London	25·1	14·7	116
145 smaller Towns	23·9	13·0	112
England and Wales, less the 241 towns	22·2	12·1	96
London	24·8	14·2	104
Surbiton	17·6	10·8	50

Surbiton Urban District Council.

Thirty-Seventh Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

1914.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the regulations of the Local Government Board of 23rd of March, 1891, it is the prescribed duty of the Medical Officer of Health to make an Annual Report to the Sanitary Authority of his District, "up to the end of December in each year, comprising a summary of the action taken, or which he has advised the Sanitary Authority to take, during the year for preventing the spread of disease, and an account of the sanitary state of his district generally at the end of the year."

The further details that go to the making up of the report are prescribed in a Memorandum issued by that Board, and the directions given and the

suggestions made are carried out as nearly as possible in the sequence given, and copies have been duly sent to the Local Government Board, the Surrey County Council and the Secretary of State for the Home Office.

In compliance with these regulations I have now therefore the pleasure to submit to you my Thirty-seventh Annual Report on the state of the public health of the District and to furnish you with the tables dealing with the vital statistics in the forms supplied by the Local Government Board.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.—The details that go to form the above conditions, together with the physical features, boundaries, geology, etc., cannot and do not materially vary year by year and it is to be presumed, are not supposed to be repeated annually, but I have thought it well to restate them, this year at least, as many of the residents may not have read them and also because they will be of an informing character to our later comers.

AREA OF DISTRICT.—This is officially given as being 3,046 acres, or as 3,031, exclusive of water. The shape is practically a square with a long protruding tongue stretching between Chessington and Claygate. It includes what is known as Surbiton proper or the original area as defined in

the Surbiton Improvement Commissioners Act of 1855. To this has now been added, in 1895, districts that until then formed part of the area administered by the Kingston Rural Sanitary Authority, viz., Tolworth originally part of the Parish of Long Ditton, Hook and Southborough.

BOUNDARIES.—On the North by the Borough of Kingston-upon-Thames, on the North-West by the River Thames, which has a length within the district of 940 yards and includes within our area the Island known as Raven's Eyot, on the West and partly South-West by the territory of the Urban District Authority of Esher and The Dittons, on the East by the Hogg's Mill River, otherwise locally known as the Malden River, and by the Maldens and Coombe Urban District, and from South-East to South-West by the country of the Epsom Rural District.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.—The area of the district is roughly divided into Northern and Southern parts by the London and South-Western Railway which runs in a deep cutting through the entire district from North-East to South-West, and by the rising ground known as Surbiton Hill, towards which on the Northern aspect the ground slopes upward from the level of the Rivers Thames and Hogg's Mill, forming a ridge which extends from Minniedale and the parts known as Clay Hill (now re-christened Villier's Avenue) overlooking

Kingston, to just outside the boundary at Cock Crow Hill within the Parish of Long Ditton. The highest part of this ridge, which is fairly level throughout, is 118·6 feet above ordnance datum.

GEOLOGY.—The greater part of the district is of the Tertiary period embracing the Eocene strata of London Clay. In the portion nearer the river there are post-tertiary deposits of gravel and sand, described in the geological survey as “Valley Brick Earth.” This extends from the line of the river up to the railway and then stretches down the Claremont Road to the Kingston boundary. Fossils have been discovered occasionally, but not in any quantity. In the clay there have been found round stones or boulders with iron stained crystals and the deposits of crystalline gypsum.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.—The district is entirely a residential one, and that of a first-class character, and is situate on the banks of the River Thames, but with a considerable portion of it on hill ground at a height of from 100 to 130 feet above ordnance datum and facing Banstead Downs and the Surrey Hills, whence it derives the pure and invigorating air that in so large a measure accounts for its well known health conditions. A very large proportion of the adult male residents here are engaged in business in London, for access

to which the facilities offered by the South-Western Railway are not surpassed in the case of any similar extra metropolitan district. The tramways also provide a good service, more especially for transit to Kingston and the townships on the other side of the river, besides communications with Richmond and Bushey Parks and Hampton Court. There are no factories or works employing many hands, with the exception of the pumping stations of the Metropolitan Water Board, formerly the Lambeth and Chelsea Waterworks, and of the workers engaged at these the majority are locally resident within the district, the balance living over the border in Long Ditton. There are three large open, pleasantly situate Recreation Grounds, where cricket, hockey, football, lawn tennis, etc., are played, and where flower, horse and other shows from time to time take place, all under the control of a committee of the Council.

Originating solely as a residential suburb of London consequent on the South-Western main line running through it, Surbiton has ever since remained of that character, and under the guardianship of successive enlightened and progressive Commissioners and Councillors has, not unsuccessfully, led the way in the matter of sanitary observances, under which I include drainage, water and milk supplies, the construction and maintenance of its roads and paths,

the treatment of its infectious sick, and especially in the housing of the working classes. A lead has always been given in these important matters and we have always endeavoured to keep in the forefront of progress, and moreover, thanks to careful administration, these benefits have been obtained and maintained at a cost that bears a most favourable comparison with any first class neighbourhood of a similar character.

Situate in a delightful position on the banks of the Thames and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Royal parks and a charming surrounding district, these added sanitary conditions mentioned above, combine to provide Surbiton with attractions so far in excess of most other places that it has always been and—given a continuance of policy on similar lines—should always be a most popular and populous place. It deserves to be classed as a “health resort” if there is any meaning in such a term, inasmuch as it is a place where good health can be obtained, perpetuated and enjoyed, especially suitable for children and for old people, and in direct contra distinction to that other and baser use of the term which signifies “health resort,” to mean a place to which people, out of health, resort in order to be restored to health.

I would urge most strongly no weakening in strictness of attention to the carrying out of the

well-considered bye-laws that are here enforced, the adoption of everything that makes for improvement in the welfare of the inhabitants, and the giving very largely of all considerations that make for attractiveness, rather than preference to a cheese-paring economy which is almost invariably a false economy in the long run, but which unfortunately has always a percentage of followers of its own. This policy spells prosperity, the object is a worthy one, and the carrying of it out brings its own reward.

There is an added importance, too, in the enforcement of house sanitation, especially in the interests of the poorest tenants themselves, and this in the impartial and strict carrying out of the spirit as well as the letter of the Housing Act, for it has the advantage of warning off slum dwellers and their kin by not allowing such a deterioration of property, that rents fall and slums are created and maintained. These matters are all within the purview of either the Sanitary, Highway, or Housing and Town Planning Committees and have received and will continue to receive all proper consideration.

POPULATION. — At the Census of 1911 the population was given as 17,717, which by the middle of that year was estimated to be 17,774. In 1912 the estimate was 17,880, and for 1913 I have put the probable number as 18,100. During

the decade between the Census of 1901 and 1911 it was found that the average annual increment of population was 270—the total increase of the population having been 2,700. Since then the building of new houses has very considerably fallen off and the birth-rate has been consistently declining and it has been necessary to lower the estimate accordingly.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.—The whole district, practically, has now a constant water supply direct from the mains of the Metropolitan Water Board, which, when formed, took over the Lambeth Water Works, the Company that originally supplied this District, together with all its pumping machinery, mains, reservoirs, filter beds, etc. The intake is no longer just above Surbiton but is from the Thames at Sunbury and the supply is abundant and good in quality. There are no rivers or other sources of water supply within the District.

The whole of the District is thoroughly well sewered, and the new Sewage Works are now completed and in use.

The sewage was formerly treated at the Kingston Works, but in view of the termination of this contract in June, 1912, the Council, rather than renew the contract, decided to undertake the

treatment itself. After many enquiries and many changes of ideas, a site was ultimately acquired in the Lower Marsh Lane and approved for the purpose by the Local Government Board, after an enquiry in February, 1908, and a further one in November of the same year.

After a very long wait the Local Government Board without absolutely rejecting the scheme, withheld its sanction in its then condition and it was again referred back to the Engineer for amendment. Then once more after a long interval, a start was made, and the first part of the work was the divergence of the sewer leading to the site in Red Lion Road where the sewage, collected from Hook, Southborough and Tolworth, had been treated. These places had formerly been comprised in the area within the jurisdiction of the Kingston Rural Sanitary Authority and the sewage treatment had been continued by Surbiton when those parishes were taken over. These works had always been a source of trouble to the Authority and somewhat of a nuisance to the residents, for streets and houses, that were non-existent when these works were started, had gradually grown up to and around the farm.

This work which was included in that for the Southern Sewers was commenced on February 13th, 1911, but had to be discontinued about

Christmas to allow of a sufficiency of the outfall works being constructed to receive the sewage from the Tolworth Works. On the 6th of September, 1911, work was commenced on the Northern Sewers and on the effluent drain, tanks, filters, pump wells, and pumping machinery, chemical house, sludge wells, mains and pipes of the outfall works by Messrs. Dick, Kerr & Co., Ltd., who had taken the contract for carrying out these works. Subsequently contracts were entered into for the Power Station and Destructor Buildings—for a Dust and Refuse Destructor was to be erected in conjunction with the Sewerage Works—sludge pressing machinery, workmen's cottages.

The steam raised from the heat developed in the burning of the House Refuse in the Destructor is used for driving all the machinery required in connection with these Works.

Mr. Mather, the Engineer of the Works, and under whose joint supervision they are being carried out, states that "these works were put into operation in April, 1913, but the whole of the sewage was not treated until September. The Destructor has been in full use since the end of May and most of the power required for pumping and sewage treatment has been obtained from the steam raised in the boilers by the burning of the house refuse.

Sewage treatment on the Tolworth Works was wholly discontinued in September and the flow of sewage to the Kingston Works was cut off before the end of June.

The work of scavenging and removal of house refuse is carried out by contract under the superintendence of the Surveyor by a weekly collection of the house refuse being made and taken to the Destructor at the Sewage Outfall works where it is all burnt. The method adopted being for the men to remove the refuse from the premises direct to the carts which are covered in windy weather by tarpaulins. There are very few complaints nowadays as the work is well supervised, and when the Council itself provides carts of the latest pattern with sliding covers to minimise the blowing about of dust, etc., during collection and removal, a still further improvement will have been effected. Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, is enforced in the District, it empowers the Council to insist upon each house being provided with portable galvanized iron dust bins where no suitable ashpits exist, or where they are unsuitably placed or beyond repair. The number of houses so provided during the year was 46.

There are no privies or cesspools within the District other than those of Worcester Park and Tolworth Court Farm, which are not within the sewer area, and these are cleansed by the occupiers.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF DISTRICT.

The special inspections under the provisions of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, have been proceeding during the year and in addition to that a systematic house-to-house inspection is made throughout the District. Every house notified as having a case or cases of notifiable disease is always thoroughly inspected and this very frequently brings to light defects of one sort or another that require rectification and then measures are taken in the ordinary way. There is seldom any difficulty in getting the occupiers or owners to comply with the Public Health requirements when once the defects are made apparent. The Memorandum to Medical Officers of Health on the preparation of their reports for 1913 states that the Inspector of Nuisances shall furnish the Medical Officer of Health with a tabular statement containing the following particulars :—

- (a) the number and nature of inspections made by him during the year;
- (b) the number of notices served during the year, distinguishing statutory from informal notices;
- (c) The result of the services of such notices.

The following statement is therefore furnished by the Sanitary Inspector and will be found in more detail in his report, which is subjoined.

NATURE OF INSPECTIONS.

Number of Houses and premises inspected	...	...	271
„ „ Houses and premises re-inspected	...	...	681
„ „ Miscellaneous visits	...	...	60
„ „ Visits to works in progress	...	...	2149
„ „ „ „ Factories	...	...	9
„ „ „ „ Workshops	...	...	54
„ „ „ „ Outworkers' premises	...	...	12
„ „ „ „ Workplaces—other than out- workers	...	...	1
„ „ „ „ Bakehouses	...	...	40
„ „ „ „ Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	91
„ „ „ „ Slaughterhouses	...	...	70
„ „ „ „ Schools	...	...	32
„ „ „ „ <i>Re</i> Cases of Infectious Disease	...	...	124

NOTICES SERVED.

Number of Informal Notices served	...	...	221
„ „ „ „ „ complied with	...	...	187
„ „ „ „ „ not complied with	...	...	34
„ „ Statutory Notices served	...	...	143
„ „ „ „ „ complied with	...	...	137
„ „ „ „ „ not complied with	...	...	6

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGU-
LATIONS, 1910.

RETURN OF WORK DONE DURING 1913.

- a.* The number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purpose of Sec. 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909... 97
- b.* The number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 7

<i>c.</i>	The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	7
<i>d.</i>	The number of Closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	4
<i>e.</i>	The number of dwelling-houses, the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders	...	..	...	...	61
<i>f.</i>	The number of dwelling-houses which after the making of Closing Orders were put into a fit state for human habitation	...	...	...	...	Nil.
<i>g.</i>	The general character of the defects found to exist consisted chiefly in defective drainage, dampness of walls, damp and defective floors (especially of sculleries), dirty walls and ceilings, fixed and ill-fitting or broken windows and sashes of living and sleeping rooms, want of paving of yards and open spaces around dwelling-houses, defective or absence of eaves gutters and down-spouts, leaky roofs, etc.					

RESULT OF INSPECTIONS, ETC.

Number of water, air or smoke tests applied	...	482
Number of drains relaid	... ..	69
Number of drains repaired	... ..	41
Number of cesspools abolished	... ..	1
Number of soil and ventilating pipes provided, replaced and repaired	... ..	79
Number of water closets rebuilt, repaired, cleansed and provided	... ..	137
Number of flushing cisterns provided, repaired, &c.	... ..	73
Number of rainwater pipes, gutters, etc., defective or wanting	... ..	165

Number of Water Boards' notices dealt with ...	32
Number of sinks, bath, waste pipes, etc., dealt with	178
Number of houses with damp roofs, walls and floors dealt with	149
Number of houses provided with yard paving ...	80
Number of houses where yard paving was repaired, &c.	17
Number of houses where overcrowding was dealt with	6
Number of nuisances from animals improperly kept abated	5
Number of offensive accumulations dealt with ...	5
Number of houses provided with dust bins ...	46
Number of legal proceedings	1

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SURBITON.

LOCAL ACTS, GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYE-LAWS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

The Surbiton Improvement Act, 1855.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

The Private Street Works Act, 1892.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

The Surbiton Urban District Council Act, 1910.

Bye-laws as to Nuisances.

„ „ New Streets and Buildings.

„ „ Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures.

„ „ Means of escape in case of fire in certain
Factories and Workshops.

„ „ Registries for Female Domestic Servants.

Regulations with respect to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk-shops.

THE URBAN DISTRICT OF SURBITON.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HOUSES, JULY, 1913.

Surbiton	...	...	...	2254
Tolworth	...	...	...	1030
Southborough and Hook	...			428
Total				3712

Number of occupied Houses,				
1912	...	...	...	3701

NUMBER OF HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT.

1.	Up to £16 rental	...	...	156
2.	Above £16 and not exceeding £26 rental	...	...	1414

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, ETC.

RETURN OF SAMPLES ANALYSED DURING YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1913.

URBAN DISTRICT OF SURBITON.

ARTICLES.	ANALYSED.	ADULTERATED OR DETERIORATED	PROSECUTIONS.	CONVICTIONS.
Milk	19	4		
Cream	5	5		
Butter	7			
Cheese	1			
Spirits	1	1	1	1
TOTALS	33	10	1	1

The Table following gives details as to the births in the three sub-divisions of the Urban District:—

BIRTHS—SURBITON URBAN DISTRICT.

	SURBITON.		TOLWORTH.		HOOK and SOUTH- BOROUGH.		TOTALS.		TOTAL.
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
January ...	3	1	5	3	1	1	9	5	14
February ...	8	3	6	3	1	1	15	7	22
March ...	8	5	5	7	1	0	14	12	26
April	8	9	6	9	3	3	17	21	38
May	8	5	6	12	2	2	16	19	35
June	3	6	7	8	0	2	10	16	26
July	6	7	2	2	0	0	8	9	17
August ...	5	6	1	5	0	1	6	12	18
September ...	4	7	9	7	1	1	14	15	29
October ...	7	9	4	2	0	1	11	12	23
November ...	7	8	8	6	3	1	18	15	33
December ...	2	6	7	5	4	2	13	13	26
	69	72	66	69	16	15	151	156	307

BIRTHS.—The fall in the number of births still continues, for only 307 were registered in the District as against 320 the year before, and a reference to Table I. will show how progressive this decline is, since in 1908 when the population was about 1,200 less than was estimated for last year the births were 385 compared with 307. To these 307 births have to be added 13 from outside, mostly from the Union, making a total for the year of 320 and yielding a birth-rate of 17·6. The birth-rate of England and Wales is 23·9, and that of London 24·8. The transferred births were 4 legitimate and 9 illegitimate.

MONTHLY RETURNS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS UNDER
ONE YEAR OF AGE REGISTERED WITHIN THE
DISTRICT.

			<i>Births.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>
January	...	...	14	...	3
February	...	...	22	...	4
March	...	...	26	...	1
April	...	...	38	...	0
May	...	...	35	...	2
June	...	...	26	...	3
July	...	...	17	...	0
August	...	...	18	...	0
September	...	...	29	...	2
October	...	...	23	...	0
November	...	...	33	...	0
December	...	...	26	...	0
			<hr/>		<hr/>
			307		15
			<hr/>		<hr/>

ANALYSIS OF BIRTHS.

			<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Surbiton	...	...	135	6	141
Tolworth	...	...	128	7	135
Hook & Southboro'			31	0	31
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			294	13	307
Births transferred from					
outside	...		4	9	13
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			298	22	320

SURBITON URBAN DISTRICT.

LIST OF CERTIFIED MIDWIVES WHO HAVE NOTIFIED
THEIR INTENTION TO PRACTISE.

No.	Name.	Address.	Date of Enrolment	Qualification.
21,236	Ackermann, Alice Charlotte	7, Alpha Road, Surbiton	1905, Apl. 27	In practice July, 1901.
19,828	Deacon, Harriett	84, Red Lion Rd., Tolworth	1905, Apl. 27	In practice July, 1901.
17,469	Dodson, Alice...	20, Richmond Grove, Sur- biton	1913, Mar. 23	In practice July, 1901.
2,363	Ward, Rosetta	296, Ewell Road Surbiton	1904, Feb. 25	Queen- Charlotte's- Hospital.

DEATHS.—The deaths registered as taking place wholly within the district, were 157, giving a mortality of 8·6 per thousand. From these were deducted 7 deaths of non-residents, and there were added 47 of residents who had died elsewhere. By these alterations the net total for the district becomes 197 and gives a corrected death-rate of 10·8 per thousand on an estimated population of 18,100. The rate for England and Wales is 13·7.

Between 70 years and under 80 there were 40 deaths with an average age of 73·6.

Between 80 years and under 90 there were 27 deaths with an average age of 84.

And of 90 and upwards there was but 1 death at 90, so that out of 197 deaths there were 16 under one year of age and 68 of 70 years and upwards with an average age of 78 years.

The outward transfers, 7 in number, comprised 3 deaths in the Cottage Hospital, 1 in the Isolation Hospital, 1 of a visitor from the North of England, and 2 cases of the suicides of strangers.

The inward transfers were 47 and included 25 deaths from the Kingston Infirmary, 1 from the Workhouse, 11 from the various London Hospitals, 3 from Nursing Homes, 1 from Brookwood Lunatic Asylum, 5 from different towns, and 1 from the River Thames.

Inquests were held on 3 of the outward transfers and on 5 of the inward.

BODIES BROUGHT TO THE MORTUARY DURING THE YEAR.

		Males.	Females.	Total.
1.	For Inquest ...	6	9	15
2.	To await burial ...	4	1	5
				—
				20
				—

The following is a complete list of the Inquests held at Surbiton during the year 1913 by Dr. M. H. Taylor, H.M. Coroner for the Kingston-on-Thames District of Surrey.

Cause of Death.	Sex.	Age.	Date.	Verdict.
1. Asphyxia, Coal gas poisoning	M.	29	Jan. 16...	Accidental
2. Asphyxia, Rupture of Aneurism	M.	54	Feb. 5 ...	Natural
3. Alcoholism	F.	46	March 13	Alcoholism
4. Rupture of Heart ...	F.	82	April 17..	Natural
5. Cerebral Hæmorrhage	F.	61	April 25..	Natural
6. Fracture of Skull ...	M.	42	May 1 ...	Accidental
7. Syncope	F.	15	July 3 ...	Unascertainable
8. Overdose of Paraldehyde	F.	63	July 16...	Misadventure
9. *Rupture of Aorta ...	F.	69	July 25...	Natural
10. †Gunshot Wound of Brain	M.	74	July 31...	Suicide, Temp. Insane
11. †Injuries on Railway	M.	49	Aug. 30...	Suicide, Temp. Insane
12. Congestion of lungs	F.	3 wks.	Sept. 10	Natural
13. Nephritis	F.	73	Nov. 4 ...	Natural
14. Pneumonia	M.	71	Dec. 3 ...	Natural
15. †Burns	F.	32	Dec. 13...	Accidental

* Died in Long Ditton but removed to Surbiton Mortuary for inquest.

† Three cases of non-residents.

NOMENCLATURE IN DEATH CERTIFICATES.—

Under the heading of “Causes of Death” in the Tables of Vital Statistics issued by the Local Government Board there are specific instructions as to the nomenclature to be used in death certificates when a case of diarrhœa is being certified.

It is still common to find gastro-enteritis, muco-enteritis, or gastro-intestinal catarrh on death certificates, notwithstanding that these terms have been condemned by the Royal College of Physicians. The simple but unsatisfactory term diarrhœa is gradually disappearing and the

instructions of the Royal College should be adhered to. These are, that “the name Diarrhœa being that of a symptom should be used only when the cause is unknown,” but that “Infective Enteritis is the proper term and would include Epidemic or Summer Diarrhœa, and cases of Diarrhœa due to food.”

Dr. Young, the County Medical Officer for Cheshire, with reference to this, writes, “that in view of the very high importance attached to diarrrhœal diseases in connection with the problem of infantile mortality it is to be hoped, that practitioners throughout the country will endeavour to assist those responsible for the public health by making use of the more definite terms mentioned.”

INFANT MORTALITY RATES FOR THE LAST TWELVE YEARS.

Year.	Mortality Rate.		Year.	Mortality Rate.
1902	... 118'0	...	1908	... 70'1
1903	... 102'5	...	1909	... 78'0
1904	... 118'1	...	1910	... 75'3
1905	... 56'0	...	1911	... 63'8
1906	... 101'0	...	1912	... 94'9
1907	... 64'5	...	1913	... 50'0
Average for six years			Average for six years	
93'3			72'0	

INFANT MORTALITY.—The deaths under one year of age were 16 last year with a rate of 50'0 per 1,000 births, which has to be compared with 32 deaths and a rate of 94'9 in the preceding year, thus showing a very notable improvement. There

were no deaths from measles, whooping-cough or scarlet fever and only two from the “wasting diseases,” whereas there were 6 from that cause in 1912; convulsions furnished 2 instead of 5, and there was only one case of enteritis—which is the term used for infective diarrhoea of a severe type. It is this latter that provides the great test of sanitary conditions and of proper feeding. Since the outbreak of infective enteritis that swept over the country in August and September, 1911, and with which I dealt fully in my report for that year, the Local Government Board has very naturally and properly given much attention to the subject with a view doubtless to diminishing the probability of a recurrence. The primary cause of the epidemic was undoubtedly the great and long continued heat of that year and the absence for many weeks of a sufficient rainfall, consequently there was a general scarcity of water, drains were not flushed, decomposing filth and dirt accumulations were not washed away, yards and house surroundings were not properly cleansed, flies abounded and were instrumental in carrying the germs of disease to milk and food of all sorts, and owing to lack of pasture it was difficult for the poorer classes to obtain good milk or to keep it fresh and pure when they had got it. The Local Government Board being fully aware of all these facts, has from time to time drawn attention to them with the object of stirring up

Authorities to the necessity of dealing with all sanitary defects, and has also given prominence to the advantages that the adoption of the Notification of Births Act offers in bringing supervision into the houses of those who either from ignorance or other causes fail to do the best for their children. The question of the adoption of this Act has been brought before the Council more than once, but I have advised that there was no real necessity for it and most certainly no justification for the expenditure that it would entail. This District has not suffered from infective enteritis nor is it at all likely to as long as its sanitation is well supervised, but when the time comes for the appointment of a Health Visitor in connection with tuberculosis, the subject will probably come up for consideration again. But there are other things than hot weather and want of rain that bear upon infant life and well being, and a list of the determining factors in the production of infant mortality would include premature birth, various constitutional defects, sanitary conditions, the feeding of infants, seasonal conditions (including sub-soil temperatures), and alcoholism and vice in parents. Sanitary authorities can cope with some of these, but not all and not many, because poverty, necessity and ignorance on the part of mothers are all-powerful agents in opposition to progress. However, good work of all sorts and good influence are not neglected here and are

bearing good fruit, hence, with some knowledge of the inner workings I do not share in, and will not be influenced by, the pessimism of those who, with the best intentions, are probably not so well acquainted with the circumstances of our particular conditions as they might be. There are two points I would direct attention to in this particular district. I have observed that, owing to the establishment of laundries on a large scale, there is now almost a complete discontinuance of the "taking-in-washing-at-home" industry. This has a sinister bearing on child life because, where necessity compels it, and this is often enough, mothers go out to work as soon after the birth of the child as possible; this in its turn leads, in many instances, to the most objectionable custom of the putting out of children to nurse, for this practice generally necessitates not only the removal of the child in the early morning in all weathers from its home to that of the nurse and back at night, but incidentally also leads to its artificial feeding, whereas had the mother been able to rely on home work the baby and the other children too would have been much better cared for. This is a sad state of things, but it exists and is increasing. Poverty and necessity compel it—husband out of work or ill are the main reasons for it—I see no immediate practical remedy, but it is easy to see the bearing it has on the infant and on the home life.

The other matter I would speak of is the old familiar one of the "dummy" or so-called "comforter" which in my belief is an overlooked cause of many cases of diarrhœa and ill-health and especially of the spread of infective enteritis when that disease is about.

I recently came across a description by the Medical Officer of Health of a large manufacturing town in Lancashire, of the "dummy" and of the manner of using it.

His experience so exactly coincides with my own and with that of most doctors who have kept their eyes open that I thought I would just repeat it, in the hopes that some of the more intelligent mothers hereabouts may see for themselves some of the dangers they are courting and learn to at least modify their methods if they will not or cannot entirely give up the "dummy."

He speaks of it as "indescribably filthy." "Before the dummy is put into baby's mouth it is usually lubricated by some one sucking it, it is dipped into gravy, jam, sugar, Swiss milk, etc., which makes it attract all the flies and dust that may be about, it is frequently dropped upon the floor and generally the only 'cleaning' it gets is a wipe on mother's dirty apron."

I find that at East Ham the Council allowed £30 to be spent on Virol during the year and that free Glaxo was provided there and in many other

places. This, of course, means only in necessitous cases.

Appended herewith are Tables that show statistics of cases of the three principal notifiable diseases and their incidence :—

TABLE SHEWING THE NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS RESPECTIVELY OF THE THREE PRINCIPAL NOTIFIABLE DISEASES SINCE THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION ACT HAS BEEN IN FORCE.

Years.	SCARLET FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.		TYPHOID.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1890	3	0	36	3	1	0
1891	3	0	21	10	1	0
1892	4	0	16	1	3	0
1893	94	3	23	3	5	3
1894	9	0	20	3	12	2
1895	18	0	12	1	5	2
1896	27	2	9	2	4	0
1897	16	0	9	1	2	1
1898	13	0	6	1	2	0
1899	48	0	2	1	7	2
1900	15	0	22	2	2	0
1901	59	0	47	8	2	0
1902	22	0	19	3	2	0
1903	58	2	9	1	6	1
1904	22	0	10	0	4	0
1905	72	1	3	0	2	0
1906	41	0	7	1	2	1
1907	25	0	15	0	2	1
1908	30	0	13	2	5	0
1909	30	0	21	3	2	0
1910	29	1	8	0	3	0
1911	18	0	13	4	1	1
1912	21	0	26	1	3	0
1913	77	0	24	0	3	0
TOTAL	754	9	391	51	81	14

Mortality 12% ... 13.04 ... 17.2%

DIPHTHERIA.—During the year there were 24 cases and no deaths. There was no outbreak, but throughout the year, with the exception of January there were a succession of cases, just over an average of two per month. Nothing was found that gave rise to these, but knowledge, based on experience and confirmed by facts, tends to show that there are persons who carry these germs about them, they are termed “carriers,” and under some circumstances unknown at present, these germs become more active and become capable of communicating infection. The Table above this records the cases and deaths of the three principal notifiable diseases since the Infectious Disease Notification Act has been in force and I have kept these records for now 24 years. There is some very interesting information to be learned from an examination of it.

During these 24 years there were a total of 391 cases and 51 deaths, which shows a mortality of 13·04 per cent. Now if that period is divided into two terms of twelve years each, the first will roughly represent the period before anti-toxin was in use, certainly in anything like general use, and during that period there were 223 cases and 36 deaths, or a mortality of 16·1 per cent.

In the second and more recent half there were 168 cases and 15 deaths, which shows a mortality reduced to 8·9 per cent. This is most gratifying and is attributable to the more thorough

and especially the more immediate use of anti-toxin. The earlier this remedy is used the more marked is its effect and the greater the benefit to the patient. The large majority of these cases, 22 out of 24, were removed to and treated in the Isolation Hospital.

SCARLET FEVER. — This disease has been epidemic through the whole country more or less, especially in the large towns and in London. There were cases every month, as the Table I have drawn up shows, and during the three winter months of 1913 there was a sharp recrudescence. There is no doubt whatever that the schools are the chief means by which it is spread, in spite of all care and disinfection, and very mild, unsuspected and sometimes untreated cases are responsible for this. The symptoms and the course of the disease are now so mild that the dread of it seems to have passed away amongst the less educated classes, for observation has repeatedly shown me that a carelessness, almost amounting to indifference, allows a mother to rely on her own judgment in forming a diagnosis and acting upon it, and when the diagnosis is wrong, as of course it very often is, no advice is sought, and the child soon getting apparently well is sent out or to school to spread the infection.

Then there are a certain number of return cases which retain infection after they have been discharged from the hospital and this notwithstanding vigilant watching and treatment on the

part of both doctor and nurses. This is the experience of all infectious hospitals. Happily, meanwhile, the type has, for the time being, become exceedingly mild, and the fact of so large a number of cases and no deaths bears striking evidence of that. Every house has been visited and the bedding, clothing, etc., sent to the hospital for disinfection. Out of 77 cases, 75 were removed to the hospital.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.—There were three cases of this disease, two of which were removed to the Isolation Hospital and one was treated at home. They all recovered. It was practically certain that two had contracted the disease away from home, but the other was very uncertain as to origin, as no local cause was discoverable.

INCIDENCE OF SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA AND
ENTERIC FEVER DURING 1913.

			<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Diphtheria.</i>	<i>Enteric Fever.</i>
January	...	...	2	—	1
February	...	...	2	1	—
March	...	...	2	6	—
April	...	...	3	2	—
May	...	...	3	2	1
June	...	...	2	2	—
July	...	...	1	4	—
August	...	...	5	2	—
September	...	...	3	1	1
October	...	...	10	1	—
November	...	...	17	1	—
December	...	...	27	2	—
Totals	...		77	24	3

MEASLES.—This complaint which was general throughout the country, was very prevalent here in the early part of the year and especially so amongst the youngest children attending the schools, possibly because three or four years ago it was also very general, with the result that most of the children had it and thus became practically immune. On January 27th, owing to the reports from the Teacher, for the disease is not notifiable, I found on inspecting the Infant School of St. Mark's parish that out of 142 infants on the book, 89 were absent mainly owing to their having measles or being contacts who had not yet had the complaint. It is not usual to close schools for measles but in this particular instance I decided to do so because in the first place the outbreak chiefly affected that particular section of the school, secondly, that being only infants there was such an overwhelming proportion of potential cases that it was quite possible the school might presently be chiefly occupied with convalescents returning, and thirdly that at this season of the year, January, little children are specially prone to suffer from the sequelæ of measles, that is bronchitis, pneumonia, etc., consequently that I considered the necessity for closing was clearly indicated. I recommended closing for three weeks, till 15th February, but this was subsequently extended to the 26th owing to some 28 more having been ill during the interval.

In April it spread to Tolworth, and was co-existent with whooping cough. The schools were closed from the 21st for two weeks, but this, too, had to be deferred until May 19th, after Whitsuntide.

CANCER.—Last year there were 22 deaths registered from this disease, a considerable decrease over the year before when there were 32, though that number in 1912, was a remarkable and sudden increase over the 21 cases of 1911. The results of the investigations that are being so perseveringly pursued in all civilised countries are considered to be most encouraging, and it is a welcome sign of the public interest in and reliance on scientific research, that such large sums of money are being so frequently devoted by men of wealth to provide the means for laboratory and clinical examination as to the source of origin, mode of propagation and treatment of this terrible scourge.

INFLUENZA.—During the early months of the year there was the usual visitation of this disease in epidemic form, and although its severity and the duration of its attacks are not so marked as in former years, yet six deaths are recorded as evidence of its fatality, especially amongst the aged.

SMALL-POX.—There were no cases during the year. The provision formerly made by the Surrey

County Council for the isolation and treatment of these cases in this part of the county has now been reduced from three hospitals as heretofore to one at Clandon, it being intended to utilise the three others for tuberculosis, but this need occasion no anxiety, for it is scarcely reasonable to expect that any Authority, whether County, Combined or Local, should prepare on a large scale for an emergency that would appear to many to be so remote as an outbreak of small-pox. The Hospital site at Clandon is so arranged that several additional buildings can be speedily erected at very short notice, if required, on concrete sites already prepared as to water supply, drainage, etc. Had the Vaccination Acts been enforced, as they were prior to the exemption clauses, a minimum scale of hospital accommodation throughout the County might have been sufficient, and the various medical advisers of Sanitary Authorities were satisfied with such provision as there was. Now, however, with hardly an exception the Medical Officers of Health of County, Borough, Urban and Rural Authorities everywhere join in pointing out to their respective administrations the very serious position the country is being allowed to drift into by reason of the ever-growing percentage of unvaccinated persons, and that it may be expected in the future that outbreaks when they do occur may possibly be increasingly difficult to control.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.—Swabs for bacteriological examination by the Clinical Research Association for diagnostic purposes were sent up for the following diseases with the results stated :—

Diphtheria	...	41 specimens	12 positive	29 negative
Enteric Fever	...	2 „	—	2 negative
Tuberculosis	...	2 „	1 positive	1 negative

RETURNS OF THE VACCINATION OFFICER FOR
SURBITON, TOLWORTH AND HOOK.
1908-1913.

	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913
Total births registered	385	346	332	327	320	307
Successfully vaccinated	271	189	201	192	177	166
Certificates of insus- ceptibility	3	0	2	2	0	0
Died unvaccinated ...	22	17	17	17	20	10
Removed from District	12	15	14	7	14	17
Postponed by medical certificate	12	7	1	12	4	6
Number of exemptions	45	59	53	69	94	108
Not yet legally due ...	20	59	44	25	11	0
Unaccounted for ...	—	—	—	3	0	0

VACCINATION. — The number of exemptions from vaccination continues to grow and the total for the last six years, as shown in the Table above, is now 428. Last year I distinctly stated—and I repeat it again as a solemn warning to those who are disposed to trifle with so important a matter—that “Security against small-pox can be obtained

only by vaccination,” and to that I will now add—Nothing in the whole range of medicine is more certain than the fact that vaccination absolutely does protect, against an attack of small-pox and loss of life, more or less according as it is recent or remote and as it is performed more or less efficiently.

The following figures are the official number of exemption certificates or declarations of conscientious objections to vaccination since exemptions became legalised, together with the percentages to total births.

The returns for last year are at present only obtainable to the end of June, and are 147,980 for the half-year, but they show that up to that date 1,314,502 exemptions had been granted, so that we are now approaching to 296,000 unvaccinated persons being added to the population annually.

Year.			Exemptions.	Percentage of total births registered.	
1907	...	...	57,675	...	6·3
1908	...	...	162,799	...	17·3
1909	...	...	190,689	...	20·9
1910	...	...	230,947	...	25·7
1911	...	...	248,483	...	28·2
1912	...	...	275,929	...	31·6
1913 to the end of June			147,980		

TUBERCULOSIS.—Pulmonary Tuberculosis was made a notifiable disease on 1st January, 1912, and all other forms on 1st February, 1913.

By an arrangement with the local registrar an immediate notice is sent me, on a special form, of any death attributed to any of the forms of tubercular disease and by this means I am enabled to proceed to disinfection of the room, etc., the day after the funeral, or earlier if circumstances are present that render desirable the removal of the body pending burial. Disinfection is also carried out after notice is given of the the removal of a patient to a hospital or elsewhere.

The following Table shows the number of cases notified and other particulars.

Tuberculosis.

Notifications.			Removed for treatment.		
Pulmonary tuberculosis	24		to Sanatoria & Hosnitals	11	
Other forms of	...	18	to Hospitals	...	8
	—			—	
	42			19	

Deaths due to Tuberculosis.

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms.	Total.
Surbiton ...	9	—	9
Tolworth ...	3	3	6
Hook ...	1	—	1
	—	—	—
	13	3	16
	—	—	—

In addition, as mentioned in a footnote to Table II. at the end of the Report, "There were

also received 11 primary notifications of cases in 'The Cripples' Home, 11, Cadogan Road'; none of these belong to Surbiton, and they are therefore not included in this Table."

It must not be assumed that these figures represent the exact number of cases in the district since there is reason to believe that not all have been notified, possibly because being either chronic cases or those in which the diagnosis has only been arrived at after observation extending over some time, the necessity for so doing has not been realised or it has been overlooked. As a justification for presuming this to be the case I should state that by no means all of the deaths certified as having been due to tubercular disease have been notified by the practitioner in attendance. This is probably only forgetfulness and has occurred, as I know, in other places.

I have not specially drawn attention to these omissions, but it should be remembered that the notification of Tuberculosis does not come under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, but by means of Regulations issued by the Local Government Board comes under Section 130 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended by the Public Health Act, 1896.

The penalty under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act for failing to certify is a sum not exceeding 40/-, whereas under Section 1 (3) of the

Public Health Act, 1896, "any person who wilfully refuses or neglects to carry out any regulation made under Section 130 of the Public Health Act, 1875, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £100, and if the offence is continuous to a further penalty not exceeding £50 for every day during which the offence continues."

A failure therefore to notify a case of Tuberculosis can hardly be considered unimportant, and it is as well that it should be borne in mind that all medical practitioners, whether in private practice or at institutions, must notify cases of tubercular disease, whether pulmonary or otherwise, as soon as they have become aware of the condition.

Up to the present the County Council arrangements for Dispensary treatment have not matured, but I understand that progress is being made and when in working order there will be more home visiting and supervision. A tuberculosis officer has been appointed for the district and is in residence and available for consultation as an expert.

Domiciliary treatment is the most that can be done at present as the number of beds provided for sanatorium treatment are limited, but patients, under the care of their own doctors, are, of course, being well looked after, while the local authority, through its officers, is careful as to sanitary necessities in all cases.

I have given much consideration to the measures that are now being formulated against Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but I cannot bring myself to believe that the success expected—if it is expected—will altogether be arrived at along the lines we are advised and directed to follow and enforce, in so far as sanatorium treatment is concerned. To go to a sanatorium is thought by some as the “be all and end all” of treatment and is more or less eagerly desired, but too much should not be anticipated from it. Unless it is applied at the earliest possible stage of the disease it is of comparatively little value except as an educative measure, and to that extent it certainly is no doubt important, both for the patient and for the well being of others.

It is necessarily a most expensive treatment and I conceive that if a certain proportion of the County, plus local expenditure, were diverted to preventive and home treatment, and by that I mean the provision of open-air shelters where possible, and such extra food and comforts as would be provided in a sanatorium, then that expenditure would be both beneficial and justified.

It has been said, and I accept it, that the human body is far more susceptible to the other infectious diseases than it is to the tubercle bacillus which is ubiquitous and perennial, and its

weakness in this latter respect is mainly shown amongst those whose resisting powers have been weakened by, (a) overcrowding, wherein the danger consists of a declared or an incipient case being herded amongst the healthy, (b) improper and insufficient food, (c) the abuse of alcohol, (d) the want oftentimes of a proper and sustained supervision during the convalescence from exhausting illnesses, (e) insanitary dwellings and those where cleanliness is neglected, particularly when associated with damp walls, floors or roofs, as is so often found in these cases.

The paving of yards around houses is of much importance and, I am glad to say, is well looked after here under your bye-laws, with the result I am sure of satisfactory results to all and to children especially.

At present the curative treatment of tubercle is nebulous, and until something more satisfactory comes along attention should be more closely rivetted on preventive treatment.

It goes without saying that a very chief danger lies in the retention at home of far advanced and practically hopeless patients, the more so when they are closely associated with susceptible persons. Many of these sad cases find a welcome refuge and the kindest treatment in the Infirmary, but there are those who are perhaps not eligible for admission and who are not received at or who

have been discharged from a sanatorium. It is here that I consider the County, as the chief authority, might provide "Homes of Compassion" with or without proportionate charges for the maintenance of its inmates. What a boon to all concerned!

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER AND POLIOMYELITIS.—In my report of last year I wrote fully as to these diseases, which are now compulsorily notifiable. No case of either disease was reported during the year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. — The Local Government Board has issued an Order that came into effect on 1st April, 1914. The Order defines Ophthalmia Neonatorum as a purulent discharge from the eyes of an infant commencing within 21 days of its birth. Every case is compulsorily notifiable by a medical man unless previously notified by a certified midwife in attendance and the information required is very precise. The reason for this Order is that a large proportion of the blindness contracted in childhood is due to the neglect of proper precautions against the disease. No cases have been reported as yet.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—Is situate in Red Lion Road, Tolworth, and is administered by a Joint Board consisting of representatives of Surbiton, Esher and The Dittons,

The Maldens and Coombe and Ham. It has three pavilions divided into 18 wards and containing 38 beds. These are so classified for sexes and diseases as to be able to accommodate 7 cases of Enteric Fever, 7 of Diphtheria, 12 of Scarlet Fever, and 12 separate observation wards in which any of these cases can be taken. The Disinfectors in use are a Manlove Elliott and a Washington Lyons. There are two Horse Ambulances for the removal of patients to the hospital, and two covered carts, one for the conveyance of infected articles to the hospital for disinfection and the other for their return home when purified. The Nursing Staff consists of a Matron, two fully trained Day Sisters, one fully trained Night Sister, one Fever trained Nurse and 7 Probationers.

With respect to the diseases admitted, we get but few cases of Enteric or Typhoid, two or three a year, and that we have them at all is chiefly due to the fact that so large a proportion of the population travels to and fro to London, the seaside resorts and the Continent.

Nearly and practically all the cases that do occur afford reasonable and often sufficient grounds for believing that the disease was contracted elsewhere, because the sanitary conditions prevailing here forbid the assumption that the germs of it

are indigenous to the place; impure, *i.e.*, contaminated, water is the recognised means by which the disease is received into the system, and the water supplied to us by the Metropolitan Water Board in common with a very large population resident in London and the intervening towns, is so carefully handled and exhaustively examined that it is beyond suspicion, and could not well be a cause for sporadic or occasional cases, and if it were held responsible for such a disaster it would probably be on a large or epidemic scale. Shell fish, especially when consumed at the localities where they are bred, are amongst the most common causes of infection and next to that come the cases contracted abroad due to water derived from sources that have in some way become contaminated.

Of 104 cases of these three diseases notified during last year, 99 were removed to the Hospital.

It is a matter for question whether hospital isolation does or does not materially limit the spread of such diseases as Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria, especially when they appear in epidemic form.

Sanitarians hoped that by the immediate and continued isolation of these cases they would eventually be either stamped out or kept well under control, but this hope has not been realised, at least to that extent.

At the same time it must be unhesitatingly accepted that in our case, as probably in all other areas similarly situated and where all the statutory precautions are as thoroughly administered, the District at large greatly benefits, and it is extremely probable that the diminished mortality from these diseases, notably Diphtheria, in recent years throughout the country has been largely due to the isolation provided and to the skilled nursing and care that goes with it. But nevertheless it is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that epidemics, some of them of large extent and long continued, have occurred and still do occur, even in those towns where all the precautions that modern sanitary science has prescribed are strictly adhered to.

I have noticed that sometimes where cases of Scarlet Fever have occurred, especially after a long interval, they do not spread, though the usual precautions have been observed, while at other times the initial cases are the precursors of an outbreak assuming an epidemic character that despite hospital isolation and every possible care continue to spread. We are prone to speak of these results as being consequent on different types of the disease, it may be so, but it also points to the probability that there are and must be, conditions outside our present knowledge that tend to create this difference, and inferentially that hospital

isolation with all its advantages to the general public and benefit to the individual is not to be regarded as the last word in the prevention of the spread of these diseases.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

All the Dairies and Milkshops have been regularly inspected and the Cowsheds are all under close supervision and kept in proper condition as regards cleansing, whitewashing, etc., and everything that is possible is done to ensure that the milk supply produced within our borders is good, pure and wholesome. The cows are examined quarterly, and the Veterinary Inspector, Mr. Alfred C. Wild, furnishes the Council with a full and comprehensive report.

There are nine cowkeepers within the area who keep an average number of 256 cows, which supply approximately about one half of the milk consumed. The remainder of the supply is rail-borne and over that we have no control whatever. The need for this control has been officially recognised, and in order to enable local authorities to deal with this imported milk in such a manner as to ensure its purity and to proceed against offenders where necessary, a Pure Milk Bill has been promised time and again. It is believed to be drafted and quite ready to be brought forward but it is always crowded out and sacrificed towards

the close of the Parliamentary Session by legislation of a more urgent character—or that is said to be.

In connection with this subject the Tuberculosis Order, 1913, came into force on May 1st, 1913. It allows compensation on a certain basis to be paid to owners where cattle have to be slaughtered on the grounds of having or being suspected to be suffering from tuberculous udder or giving tuberculous milk, or suffering in certain defined respects from tuberculosis. This Order is the outcome of the findings of the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis, whose Interim Report declared that it was proved to their satisfaction that bovine tuberculosis was capable of being transmitted to the human subject.

Extracts from this Interim and from the Final Report were produced in my Annual Reports at the time. The carrying out of this Order is in the jurisdiction of the County Council.

Since the above was written the Pure Milk Bill has been passed by the House of Commons and thus a measure that has been long looked for by both the medical profession and the public generally will in due process become a law and prove of inestimable benefit to all consumers, but especially to children.

PARTICULARS OF WORK DONE IN SURVEYOR'S
DEPARTMENT IN ADDITION TO THE USUAL WORK
PROVIDED FOR IN THE ANNUAL ESTIMATES.

Flag paving, new kerbing and channeling has been laid on the North-East side of Brighton Road opposite the shops.

The following roads have been tarred :—

Hook Road.

Upper Brighton Road.

Brighton Road.

Portsmouth Road.

Claremont Road.

Maple Road (part of).

Balaclava Road.

Ditton Road.

Ewell Road (from Red Lion Road to Ewell
Boundary).

Worcester Park Road.

Lambert's Road.

King Charles' Road.

Berrylands Road.

The number of new dwelling houses erected during the year were as follow :—

Surbiton	...	...	...	...	8
Tolworth	...	...	...	...	7
Hook	...	...	...	...	0
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	15
					—

Private Street Works were carried out at Malvern Road. New granite kerb and blue brick channeling were laid. The footpaths were tar-paved and the carriageway constructed with tarred macadam laid on hardcore.

SEATS IN ROADS.—In my last year's report I alluded to the really great demand there was for more seats to be placed about the roads. There used to be many of them, but a few years back they were nearly all removed on a most flimsy pretext, and though asked for had never been replaced. The Council took a favourable view of the suggestion and on 29th December I was invited to accompany the Chairman and a sub-committee to go round the district and report. All possible sites were inspected and a recommendation was made as to where seats might be placed with advantage. Unfortunately this selection was whittled down a good deal but a few were restored and that they are greatly appreciated is easily to be ascertained from the comments of those who make use of them. In gratefully acknowledging the concession I am sure I speak for a large number of residents, and I venture to hope that a note may be made to add a few more next spring.

PUBLIC BATHS. — A public bath is a much-needed requisite and that point will, I think, be generally conceded, but the next step, that of

realisation is, I fear, not at present within the range of practicability owing to the heavy expenditure that we have been compulsorily involved in. In my Report for 1910 I strongly urged the formation of an open-air swimming bath and was sanguine enough to think that support might be forthcoming for so commendable an object, but nothing came of it excepting words of approval—"Vox et preterea nihil."

I refer again to that aspect of it—the open-air swimming bath—in order that the idea may not be altogether lost sight of, and that by some means or other such a desirable asset contributing as it would to the comfort, the enjoyment and the well-being of the inhabitants of Surbiton may yet be forthcoming, perhaps at the hands of some private benefactor, or of such an one assisted by the Council.

Cleanliness is always taught to be one of the chief sanitary virtues, but notwithstanding that that truth is ingrained in us from childhood upwards, and is passed on by us to our children, I am too familiar with the perverted use that the domestic bath in the smaller houses is not infrequently put to, to believe that there is an overpowering desire for a personal acquaintance with water on a large or a frequent scale, but if swimming and the

opportunity of instruction in swimming were held out as an inducement, I am sure there would be a very large number ready and eager to seize it.

The river, though at our doors, is not available except on a very limited scale indeed, and then only to swimmers, and so the Kingston Baths are frequented by a considerable number of Surbiton people, especially by children at home and from the various schools. This clear evidence of a need, which is not, but could be, provided locally, must not be overlooked, and the feasibility of an open-air swimming bath for use during the summer months should be given serious consideration.

In conclusion I would ask the Council to look into the record of work done during the year by the Sanitary Inspector as laid out in his very excellent and able report. I am greatly indebted to him not only for his assistance, willingly given at all times, but also for his kindly co-operation in all the details that come before us.

Also I would like to express my appreciation of the courtesy and kindness I receive and always have received from my brother officers, it adds a pleasure to the work that has to be done and I am confident that this spirit of good fellowship enables all of us to carry out our respective duties by so much the more smoothly and efficiently.

To you, Mr. Chairman, to the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee and to the Councillors generally, I desire to express my thanks for your and their kindly consideration during the past year.

I am,
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
Yours obediently,
OWEN COLEMAN, M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

July, 1914.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SURBITON.

MONTHLY RAINFALL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1913.

Taken at the Tolworth Sewage Works :—

January	...	...	...	2·85
February	...	...	...	·78
March	...	...	...	2·65
April	...	...	...	2·11

Taken at the Surbiton Works in Lower Marsh Lane :—

July	...	...	...	1·70
August	...	...	...	1·55
September	...	...	...	1·89
October	...	...	...	3·89
November	...	...	...	1·80
December	...	...	...	·98

The rain guage was out of action during the months of May and June, but the records for that month were obtained from the Kingston Sewage Works :—

May	...	...	...	1·88
June	...	...	...	·44

Total 22·52in.rain

In 1912 the total was 23·05, with 5·28 during August.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

June 20th, 1914.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SURBITON.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit to you my Eighteenth Annual Report of the work carried out in the Sanitary Department during the year ending December 31st, 1913.

COMPLAINTS.

During the year 112 complaints relating to nuisances were received, viz. :—

Defective condition of House Drainage	35
Nuisance from water in cellar	3
Insanitary condition of house	15
Nuisance from dampness in house walls	8
Defective Water Closets	2
Accumulations of refuse or manure	12
Nuisance from animals	9
Smells from Public Sewer	3
House not provided with receptacle for household refuse	1
Nuisance from stables	1

Alleged overcrowding	...	...	...	...	6
Non-removal of House Refuse	...	...	...	...	4
Offensive smells from various causes	...	...	...	...	4
House unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	1
Houses without a supply of water	...	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	3
					<hr/>
Total					112
					<hr/>

Each complaint was immediately investigated, and where a nuisance was found to exist immediate steps were taken to obtain the abatement thereof.

The complaints with respect to the non-removal of house refuse and smells proceeding from the Public Sewers were referred to the Surveyor, as the supervision of the Public Sewers and the removal of house refuse is under the control of his department.

INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

Inspection of the district has been carried out during the year, both systematically and at certain intervals as occasion required, in order to comply with the General Orders of the Local Government Board, the Public Health Acts, and Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, and all necessary steps have been taken to secure the abatement of any nuisances which were found to exist.

In all, 3,594 visits to houses and premises have been paid during the year; these include houses from which complaints of a nuisance have been received, and in which cases of Infectious Disease have occurred; also visits to works in progress, inspection of houses under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, inspection of Dairies, Cowsheds, Bakehouses, Slaughter-houses, Workshops, etc.

The following table shows the number and nature of such inspections :—

Number of houses and premises inspected	...	271
„ „ houses and premises re-inspected	...	681
„ „ miscellaneous visits	... ..	60
„ „ visits to works in progress	... ..	2149
„ „ „ „ bakehouses	... ..	40
„ „ „ „ slaughter-houses	... ..	70
„ „ „ „ dairies, cowsheds and milk-		
shops	... ..	91
„ „ „ „ workshops	... ..	54
„ „ „ „ factories	... ..	9
„ „ „ „ homeworkers' premises	...	12
„ „ „ „ workplaces	... ..	1
„ „ „ „ schools	... ..	32
„ „ „ <i>re</i> cases of infectious disease	...	124
		—
Total		3594
		—

NOTICES SERVED.

As a result of these inspections, 364 notices were served during the year, of which the following is a summary :—

Informal Notices	...	...	...	...	...	221
Notices of intention to inspect Dwelling Houses under Section 17, Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909	...	...	...	...	...	37
Statutory Notices under Section 36, Public Health Act, 1875, to provide a sufficient dust receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	16
Statutory Notices under Section 41, Public Health Act, 1875, and Section 45, Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, to examine and test drains	...	...	...	...	...	26
Statutory Notices under Section 41, Public Health Act, 1875, to re-lay drains	...	...	...	...	...	14
Statutory Notices under Section 94, Public Health Act, 1875, to abate nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	32
Statutory Notices under Section 49, Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, to provide a sufficient sink or drain	...	...	...	...	...	12
Statutory Notices under Section 49, Public Health Act, 1875, to remove offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	3
Statutory Notices under the Bye-laws, to pave yards	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total						364

In the majority of cases the notices served were readily complied with.

In one instance, however, it was necessary to take legal proceedings before the Magistrates to enforce compliance with notices served under Section 94 of the Public Health Act, 1875, upon the owners of Nos. 34 and 35, Alpha Road, requiring them to re-construct a defective combined drain and insert a damp course in the party wall.

The owner of No. 35 agreed to carry out the Council's requirements, but was unable to do so owing to the owner of No. 34 refusing to pay his share of the expense.

After the Magistrates had heard the case they made an order upon both owners to carry out the work specified in the notices, and fined the owner of No. 34 £2 and the whole of the costs of the proceedings, which amounted to £1 9s. 0d.

Subsequently the owner of No. 34 closed his house and paid his share of the expense of inserting a damp course in the party wall; he also agreed for the combined drain to be abolished and a separate drain to be provided for No. 35, at the expense of the owner of this house.

Proceedings were also taken in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, against the owners of Nos. 8, 10 and 12, North Road, and 56,

Maple Road, to recover £157 4s. 0d., the expense incurred in reconstructing the drains, etc., in default of compliance with notices served under Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

The Court made an order for the amount claimed, together with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum since the service of the demands for payment, and £45 8s. 7d. costs, and in default of payment of the amount within six months, gave the Council liberty to apply in Chambers for the sale of the property.

The amount claimed, together with all costs, has now been paid.

HOUSE DRAINAGE.

In consequence of written complaints having been made alleging a nuisance from defective drainage, the Council gave instructions for the ground to be opened and the drains, etc., belonging to 37 houses examined and tested in the manner provided by Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and Section 45 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

In each instance defects of a more or less serious nature were found to exist, and the necessary notices were served upon the persons responsible, requiring them to repair or re-lay the drains and repair or amend the internal sanitary fittings as each case required.

One combined drain receiving the drainage of four houses was re-laid by the Council under my supervision in default of the owners complying with the notices served, and the owners charged with the cost, amounting to £56 15s. 0d., which was subsequently paid without resort to any further legal proceedings.

In all, the drains and internal sanitary fittings belonging to 69 houses were entirely re-laid and brought up to date. In each case a plan of the work done has been prepared and filed in the office for future reference.

Forty-one house drains were cleared from obstruction or repaired.

One cesspool found under a dwelling-house was abolished and the drains connected with the Public Sewer.

Four houses were provided with a sub-soil drain.

One hundred and seventy defective brick, iron or other defective gullies were removed, and approved iron or glazed stoneware gullies fixed in lieu thereof.

One stable premises has been provided with a sufficient drain.

All drains re-laid are tested with water, soil pipes and ventilating shafts with air when the work is completed.

Water, air or smoke tests were applied to drains and sanitary fittings on 482 occasions.

SOIL AND VENTILATING PIPES.

Fifteen defective soil pipes and five defective ventilating pipes were removed and replaced with strong cast-iron pipes jointed with molten lead.

Ten soil pipes and ten ventilating pipes were repaired and the joints made air-tight.

Forty-nine additional ventilating pipes were provided to ensure efficient ventilation of house drains.

WATER CLOSETS.

Ten dilapidated water closets were pulled down and re-built in an approved manner or position.

Forty-one dilapidated water closet buildings were repaired and put in order, and two were properly lighted and ventilated.

One additional water closet was provided for a dwelling-house where the existing accommodation was insufficient.

Seventy-eight defective old container, long-hopper or other insanitary water closet pans were abolished and pans of an approved type fixed.

Seventeen dirty or defective water closet pans were cleansed or repaired.

Twenty-eight defective or insufficient flushing cisterns were removed and new ones provided.

Forty-five defective flushing cisterns were repaired.

Three water closet flush pipes which were connected direct to cisterns supplying drinking water were disconnected therefrom and separate flushing cisterns provided.

SINKS, WASTE PIPES, &c.

Sixty-six defective sinks or lavatory basins were abolished and new ones fixed.

One lavatory basin waste pipe was disconnected from a surface water drain and made to discharge over a gully connected to the soil drain.

Fifty-six new trapped waste pipes were provided to baths, sinks, lavatory basins, etc.

Forty-one bath, sink or lavatory basin waste pipes were trapped or disconnected from drain.

Fourteen bath, sink or lavatory basin waste pipes were repaired.

RAINWATER PIPES, GUTTERS, &C.

Twenty houses were provided with eaves gutters and rainwater pipes to carry away rainwater from the roof where none previously existed.

Forty-one defective eaves gutters were repaired.

Forty-seven defective rainwater pipes were repaired or renewed.

Twenty-two new rainwater pipes were provided.

Thirty-four rainwater pipes were disconnected from drains or soil pipes, and arranged so as to discharge over or into properly trapped gullies.

One rainwater pipe was cleared from obstruction.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water of the district is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board. The supply is constant, and many houses now drain their water direct from the main, instead of from a storage cistern.

No complaints have been received during the year that the supply was insufficient or unsatisfactory.

Thirty-two notifications were received from the Metropolitan Water Board of the withdrawal of the supply from houses owing to the water rate not having been paid or where the supply pipes had been found to be wasting water and the owners had neglected or refused to carry out the necessary repairs, or where the houses were unoccupied.

All such houses were at once visited and the necessary steps taken to prevent any nuisance arising from the withdrawal of the supply.

In no case was it necessary to serve a notice for the supply to be reinstated.

During the year 42 storage cisterns in dwelling-houses were abolished and the water fittings connected direct to the main.

At 28 houses, where the storage cisterns were necessary owing to the houses being fitted with a hot water supply, the taps supplying the drinking water were disconnected from the storage cistern and connected direct to the main, and at eight houses additional taps were provided and connected direct to the main to provide water for drinking purposes.

Eight dirty storage cisterns have been cleansed and provided with suitable covers.

DAMPNESS.

Thirty-seven houses have had a damp proof course inserted in the walls, the defective wooden floors taken up and the space underneath covered with a layer of Portland cement concrete six inches thick, the floors reinstated with sound material, and a sufficient number of air bricks provided in the walls to ventilate the space underneath the floors.

At two dwelling-houses dampness in the basement walls was remedied by removing the earth abutting thereon and constructing open areas the full length of each house.

The external walls of twenty-two houses were re-pointed, eight were rendered with Portland cement, and the walls of ten houses were coated with damp-proof solution to remedy the dampness of the internal walls.

Twenty-four damp brick scullery floors were taken up and re-laid with five inches of Portland cement concrete rendered with one inch of Portland cement and sand.

Fifty-four defective roofs causing dampness inside dwelling-houses were repaired and made weather-proof.

Four out-buildings which obstructed light and air to living rooms were removed.

Three dilapidated out-buildings were pulled down and re-built.

Twenty dilapidated or dangerous house walls were repaired.

Forty-five defective or dangerous floors were repaired.

Nineteen defective or dangerous ceilings were repaired.

Three hundred and twenty-one dirty or unwholesome rooms were properly cleansed, etc.

One stable was provided with a manure receptacle.

Four offensive accumulations were removed.

Five nuisances arising from animals being improperly kept were abated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Six sleeping rooms were provided with permanent means of ventilation.

In seven rooms additional windows were fixed to provide sufficient light.

Eighty-eight fixed windows were made to open.

Ninety defective windows were repaired or renewed, and one hundred and thirty broken sash cords were repaired.

DUST RECEPTACLES.

Portable galvanised iron dust bins with tight-fitting covers were provided to 46 houses where no provision was made for the storage of house refuse, or where the existing brick ash-pits were in a dilapidated or insanitary condition.

In two instances dust bins were provided by the Council in default of the owner complying with notices served under the provisions of Section 36 of the Public Health Act, 1875, which empowers the Council to insist upon each house being provided with a sufficient receptacle for house refuse.

Demand was then made upon the owner for payment of the expense, which he paid without the Council having to resort to any further legal proceedings.

PAVING OF YARDS AND OPEN SPACES IN CONNECTION WITH DWELLING HOUSES.

During the year under review the work of paving yards, side passages and forecourt footpaths has been steadily progressing, and, as a result of

notices served under the Bye-laws, 80 dwelling-houses have been provided with concrete paving or other hard, durable and impervious material to the yards, and, in some instances, the side passages and forecourt footpaths.

At 16 houses the yard paving has been repaired, and at one house the yard was cleansed and put into a sanitary condition.

The value of paving the yard and open space in close proximity to the dwelling-house with an impervious material is, I am pleased to report, being more recognised every year by owners of property as a remedy against the many insanitary conditions existing in and around the dwelling.

OVERCROWDING.

Six houses were found to be so overcrowded as to constitute a nuisance dangerous to the health of the inmates.

Preliminary Notices were served in each case upon the occupier to abate the nuisance.

Two of the notices were not complied with, and Statutory Notices had to be served to secure the abatement of the nuisance.

SCHOOLS.

The Public Elementary Schools were disinfected, as in previous years, by arrangement with the Managers and the Surrey County Education Committee, the walls, floors and ceilings being sprayed with Formaldehyde during the Easter, Summer and Christmas vacation.

The drains belonging to the Non-provided Elementary Schools—four in number—were tested with water and the internal sanitary fittings with smoke during the Summer holidays and found to be in a satisfactory condition.

The W.C.'s at one school were found to be in a dirty condition, the floor of the urinal defective, and the paving of the school playground in an insanitary and dangerous condition.

The Managers' attention was called to these defects, and they at once gave instructions for the walls of the W.C.'s to be cleansed and lime-washed, the woodwork painted, the floor of the urinal repaired, and the school playground re-topped with tar-macadam.

There are now fourteen Private Schools in the district, one new one having been opened during the year.

The drains and internal sanitary fittings of these schools were thoroughly examined and tested, and, with the exception of four, were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

At one school the drains, soil pipes and some of the internal sanitary fittings were found to be defective. The owners refused to make good the defects, and the matter was reported to the Sanitary Committee, who gave instructions for a Statutory Notice to be served upon the owners requiring them to put the drains, etc., into a proper state of repair, and, in default of compliance, for a Summons to be taken out to enforce the execution of the necessary work.

After the notice had been served and the Clerk had written to the owners drawing their attention to the fact that it had not been complied with, also informing them if the work was not commenced within 14 days a Summons would be applied for, the Solicitors acting for the owners of the school promised that if the Council would allow the matter to stand over until the school holidays in August next, they would re-lay the drains with iron pipes and repair any defective internal sanitary fittings. The Council agreed to this request on their giving a written undertaking to this effect.

At one school the drains were found to be defective. The owner's attention was drawn to the fact,

and after he had consulted with your Sanitary Inspector, gave instructions for the drains to be re-laid with iron pipes.

At another school a soil pipe was found to be defective, whilst at another the W.C. and flushing cistern were found to be in a defective condition.

In each case a letter was written to the owners, whereupon they had the defects complained of remedied forthwith.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &C., ACT, 1909.

The inspection of dwelling-houses under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, has proceeded during the year.

Ninety-seven houses have been thoroughly thoroughly examined, the drains tested with the smoke or water test, and their condition recorded, together with any action taken either by the Sanitary Inspector independently, or by instruction of the Sanitary Committee, also the result of such action.

Sanitary defects of a more or less serious nature were found to exist at 85 of the houses inspected, 5 were found to be in a satisfactory condition, and 7 in such a state as to be unfit for human habitation.

Closing Orders were made by the Council against three of these houses and against one which was inspected at the latter end of last year, the remaining four were under the consideration of the Sanitary Committee at the end of the year.

Of the 85 houses where defects were found to exist, 28 have complied with the Council's requirements.

At 52 the necessary works were in progress at the end of the year, the remaining five were only inspected during the last month of the year, and the time specified in the notices served for the work to be done had not expired.

The defects found consist chiefly of defective drainage, dampness of walls, damp and defective floors (especially of sculleries), dirty walls and ceilings, fixed and defective windows of living rooms, want of paving of yards and open spaces around dwelling-houses, defective or absence of eaves gutters and down-spouts, and defective roofs.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Four notices of the occupation of new workshops were received during the year from the Home Office.

The total number of workshops now on the Register, including bakehouses, is 222.

The businesses carried on at the respective premises are as follows :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	14
Dressmakers	...	...	...	40
Bootmakers	...	...	...	27
Laundries	...	...	...	22
Tailors	...	...	...	18
Milliners	...	...	...	16
Other Trades	...	...	...	85
Total				<hr/> 222 <hr/>

Visits from time to time have been paid, and as a result the following nuisances have been dealt with :—

Defective drains re-laid	...	...	...	...	1
Defective W.C. pans removed and new ones fixed					2
Dirty W.C. pans cleansed	...	...	...	...	1
Defective flushing cisterns repaired			...	...	2
Workshop provided with permanent means of ventilation	...	...	...	...	1
Dirty workshop cleansed and limewashed	...			...	1
Total					<hr/> 8 <hr/>

Four workshops were found to be without the Abstract of the Act affixed as required by Section 128 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and the Factory Inspector was informed accordingly, in accordance with the provisions of Section 133 of the Act.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 14 bakehouses in the district, one of which is situate underground.

They have been visited at least twice during the year.

The bakehouse which is situate underground has been certified in accordance with the provisions of the Act to be suitable as regards light, ventilation, construction, etc., for use as a bakehouse.

All the bakehouses in the district were cleansed or lime-washed twice during the year in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are now only five slaughter-houses in the district, all of which are registered, one has been closed during the year; none of them are very much used.

Frequent inspections were made, as far as possible during the time when slaughtering was in progress, but in no instance was any infringement of the Bye-laws detected.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

During the year three persons have been registered as Purveyors of Milk, one of whom resides outside the district.

One business—that of a Cowkeeper and Purveyor of Milk—has changed hands.

There are now forty-four persons registered under the Act, as follows :—

Cowkeepers and purveyors of milk	...	...	7
Cowkeepers, dairymen and purveyors of milk	...		2
Dairymen and purveyors of milk	...	...	7
Purveyors of milk who have business premises in the district	...	...	13
Purveyors of milk who reside outside the district			15
		Total	44
			--

All the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops were visited twice during the year. Inspections were also made at irregular periods to ascertain if they were kept in a clean and satisfactory condition and in accordance with the Regulations.

In the month of October the occupier of one Cow-shed refused to cleanse and lime-wash the inside walls and ceilings.

The matter was reported to the Sanitary Committee, who gave instructions for him to be summoned.

He was informed of their decision, and he then asked that the work should be allowed to stand over until the date of the next half-yearly cleansing in May, when he would carry out the

Council's requirements. He gave as his reason for the postponement that the sheds were fully occupied, and it was practically impossible for him to satisfactorily carry out the work.

The Council agreed to this suggestion on his giving an undertaking to cleanse and lime-wash the Cowshed as promised and to comply with the Regulations in future.

A Statutory Notice had also to be served upon the owner of a Dairy to enforce the cleansing of the walls and ceiling, and the repair of the floor which was in a defective condition.

The average number of Cows kept by the persons registered is 256, all of which are periodically examined by the Council's Veterinary Inspector in order to ensure that they are free from any disease likely to affect the milk.

No Cows were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis with emaciation, Tuberculosis of the udder, indurated udder, or other chronic disease of the udder.

Two Cows were suspected to be suffering from Tuberculosis of the udder, and were referred to the District Veterinary Inspector to be dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order of 1913, but on investigation they were certified by him not to be cases of Tuberculosis.

DISINFECTION.

During the year 100 houses, in which 114 cases of Infectious Disease have occurred, were disinfected by spraying the walls and ceilings with Formaldehyde, and by fumigating with Formaldehyde gas upon the removal, recovery, or death of the patient.

Of these, 77 were in consequence of Scarlet Fever, 22 of Diphtheria, 3 of Typhoid Fever, 8 of Consumption, and 4 of Measles.

Disinfection was also carried out after two cases of Cancer, upon the occupiers of the houses in which the cases occurred agreeing to pay the expense.

All bedding and other articles likely to retain infection were removed to the Tolworth Isolation Hospital for steam disinfection.

Disinfectants were gratuitously supplied where required, and, where necessary, the owners or occupiers of the premises in which the cases occurred were required to strip and cleanse the interior walls of the infected rooms and distemper the ceilings.

Enquiries were also made after each case of Infectious Disease to ascertain, if possible, the source of infection, and an examination made of the drains, sanitary fittings, and water supply.

The following goods were disinfected at the Tolworth Isolation Hospital under the supervision of the Hospital Staff :—

Beds	72
Mattresses	104
Palliasses	84
Bolsters	101
Pillows	205
Sheets	153
Blankets	272
Counterpanes	85
Carpets	136
Rugs	52
Cushions	75
Toilet Covers	25
Towels	48
Wearing Apparel	871
Curtains	49
Blinds	4
Sundries	87
Bed Valances	9
Quilts	72
Pillow Cases	77
Mattress Covers	22
<hr/>	
Total	2603
<hr/>	

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. NESFIELD, A.R.SAN.I.,

Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous years of Surbiton.

YEAR.	Popula- tion estim'ted to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non- Residents registered in the District.	of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	16,907	385	—	22·7	177	10·4	5	17	27	70·1	189	11·1
1909	17,177	346	—	20·1	171	9·9	5	25	27	78·0	191	11·1
1910	17,447	332	—	19·0	135	7·7	12	19	25	75·3	142	8·1
1911	17,774	327	329	18·5	159	8·9	12	48	21	63·8	195	10·9
1912	17,880	320	337	18·8	167	9·3	4	36	32	94·9	199	11·1
1913	18,100	307	320	17·6	157	8·6	7	47	16	50·0	197	10·8

At Census of 1911—17,717.

Total population at all ages, 17,717. Number of Inhabited Houses, 3,690. Average number of persons per house, 4·8.
Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 3031.

TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913,
in the Urban District of Surbiton.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.										Total Cases Notified in Each Locality.					Total cases Removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages--Years.						Sur- biton.	Tol- Worth.	Hook & St. thro						
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65						65 and upwards			
Small Pox ...																
Cholera ...																
Diphtheria (incl. Memb. Group)	24		4	12	5	3							8	12	4	22
Erysipelas ...	8		2			2				3	1		5	2	1	
Scarlet Fever ...	77		12	55	5	5							29	45	3	75
Typhus Fever...																
Enteric Fever ...	3			1		1							2	1		2
Continued Fever																
Puerperal Fever																
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	24		1	1	6	13				2	1		11	12	1	11
*Other forms of Tuberculosis...	18		1	5	3	5				4			13	5		8
TOTALS ...	154		20	74	19	29				9	3		68	77	9	118

* There were also received 11 primary notifications of cases in "The Cripples Home," 11, Cadogan Road; none of these belong to Surbiton, and they are therefore not included in this Table.

Isolation Hospital, Red Lion Road, Tolworth, Surbiton.

TABLE III.—Surbiton District.
Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF RESIDENTS OR NON- RESIDENTS IN INSTI- TUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 & under 2	2 & under 5.	5 & under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 45.	45 & under 65	65 & upwards.	
All Causes } Certified ... } Uncertified	197	16	6	2	6	12	29	42	84	6
Enteric Fever ...										
Small-pox ...										
Measles ...	2		2							
Scarlet fever ...										
Whooping Cough ...										
Diphtheria & Croup										1
Influenza ...	6		1			1		1	3	
Erysipelas ..										
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	13				1	1	7	4		
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	1								1	
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	2					1	1			
Cancer, malignant disease ...	22		1				2	9	10	1
Rheumatic Fever ...	1				1					
Meningitis ...	1					1				1
Organic Heart Disease	25					1		9	15	
Bronchitis ...	16	2		1				1	12	
Pneumonia (all forms)	10	1		1		2	4	1	1	
Other diseases of res- piratory organs...	4	1					1	2		
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	1	1								
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	4				1	1	1	1		2
Cirrhosis of liver ...	1								1	
Alcoholism ...	2							2		
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	12				1	1	3		7	
Puerperal Fever ...										
Other accidents and diseases of Preg- nancy and Partu- rition ...										
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Prema- ture Birth ...	7	7								
Violent Deaths, ex- cluding Suicide ...	8						4	3	1	1
Suicide ...										
Other Defined Diseases ...	57	4	2		2	2	6	9	32	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	2					1			1	
Totals ...	197	16	6	2	6	12	29	42	84	6

Included under "Other Defined Diseases" are 28 deaths from "Senile Decay." None from "Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis" or "Poliomyelitis."

TABLE IV.—Surbiton District.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1913. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes —Certified ...	5	1	1	2	9	2	2	2	1	16
Small-pox										
Chicken-pox										
Measles										
Scarlet Fever... ..										
Whooping Cough										
Diphtheria and Croup										
Erysipelas										
Tuberculous Meningitis										
Abdominal Tuberculosis										
Other Tuberculous Diseases										
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)										
Convulsions								2		2
Laryngitis										
Bronchitis						1			1	2
Pneumonia (all forms)			1		1					1
Diarrhœa										
Enteritis							1			1
Gastritis							1			1
Syphilis										
Rickets										
Suffocation, overlying										
Injury at Birth										
Atelectasis										
Congenital Malformations										
Premature Birth	4	1			5					5
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus...				1	1	1				2
Other Causes	1			1	2					2
Totals	5	1	1	2	9	2	2	2	1	16

Births in the year { Legitimate, 298. Deaths in the year of { Legitimate Infants, 13
 { Illegitimate, 22. { Illegitimate „ 3

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORK- PLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	9	1	
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	54	3	
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part III. of this Report)	1		
Total	64	4	NIL.

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ...	1			
Want of Ventilation ...	1	1		
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors...				
Other Nuisances				
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient				
Unsuitable or defective.	5	5	NIL.	NIL.
Not separate for sexes...				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100).				
Total	7	6		

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7, and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.										OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SEC. 108.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occu- piers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		Numbr of Inspec- tions of Out- work's premis's	In- stances	Notices served.	Prose- cutions
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.		Outworkers.	Lists.		Con- tract'r's	Work- men.					Failing to keep or permit of inspec- tion of lists.	Failing to send lists.
	Lists.	Con- tract'r's	Work- men.	Outworkers.			Con- tract'r's			Work- men.			
					12	9		22	2		1	4	
Wearing Apparel—													
(1) making, &c. ...	12	9	22	2	1	4							
(2) cleaning and washing ...													
Total ...	12	9	22	2	1	4							

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S.131) at the end of the Year.							Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	14
	Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	...	40
	Bootmakers	...	...	...	...	...	27
	Laundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	22
	Tailors ...	...	...	...	...	...	18
	Milliners ...	...	...	...	...	...	16
	Other Trades	...	...	...	...	...	85
Total number of workshops on Register							222

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)	4
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5. 1901)	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 4em; margin-right: 10px;">{</div> <div> <p>Notified by H.M. Inspector</p> <p>Reports (of action taken sent to H.M. Inspector.</p> </div> </div>
Other 	
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year 	
In use at the end of the year 	1

